

From Sir G. Mallory



15702/p

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EDINBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.



EDINBURGH:

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MDCCCXXXVI.

AT a numerous Meeting of the Contributors to the EDINBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL, held in the Council Chamber on the 20th January, 1836—the Rev. Dr BRUNTON in the Chair,

The Lord Provost expressed his regret at being unable to remain during the meeting, in consequence of being obliged to preside at another.

The subjoined Reports of the Managers, Medical Officers, Chaplain, and Treasurer, were read, after which it was moved by James Simpson, Esq., seconded by Dr Macaulay, and unanimously agreed, that these Reports, with the names of the Office-Bearers, Regulations of the Institution, and List of Subscribers, should be distributed.

A letter was read from the secretary to the Committee of Ladies visiting the Hospital, for the purpose of communicating religious instruction, to Mr Small, expressing their interest in the institution, and recommending a greater separation and seclusion of the patients, and concluding, “ The ladies are much encouraged in their labours of love by the reception they meet with in visiting the females, and they beg to take this opportunity of offering their thanks to the Directors for stirring them up to this good work by the request that a committee might be formed.”

Some observations were made by Mr Wigham on the importance of arrangements, by which females from this institution and the Magdalene Asylum might be regularly removed to the colonies.

Both these suggestions were particularly recommended to the attention of the Committee of Management.

The meeting approved of a grant of £10, 10s, to the Chaplain for his humane and valuable services during the past year, and of the proposal of the Managers to allow him a salary of £20 per annum as long as the funds of the institution should permit.

# MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE LOCK HOSPITAL, SURGEON SQUARE.

## PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. James Spittal, Lord Provost.

## *Ordinary Managers.*

The Rev. Dr Brunton.

The Rev. Dr Muir.

Dr W. P. Alison.

John Shanks More, Esq.

Alexander Douglas, Esq. W.S.

James Simpson, Esq. advocate.

Robert Johnston, Esq.

Dr Macaulay.

John Wigham, jun. Esq.

James Hay, Esq. Leith.

James Gillespie Graham, Esq.

James Aitken, Esq.

Thomas Clapperton, Esq.

Thomas Millar, Esq.

Alexander Cowan, Esq. Treasurer.

George Small, Esq. Secretary.

The Rev. Lauchlan M'Lean, Chaplain.

## *Extraordinary Directors.*

Bailie M'Farlane.

Councillor Mackay.

William Scott, Esq.

V. C. Baird, Esq.

Convener of Southern Districts.

Provost and one of the Magistrates of  
Leith.

Sheriff of Leith.

Rev. G. Coventry.

Dr Abercrombie.

Sir Henry Jardine.

John Learmonth, Esq.

Adam Anderson, Esq.

Alexander Monypenny, Esq.

Harry Inglis, Esq.

George Aitchison, Esq.

Eagle Henderson, Esq.

James Mackenzie, Esq.

William Henderson, Esq.

William Tullis, Esq.

Alexander Craig, Esq.

James Aikman, Esq.

John Waugh, Esq.

G. Hamilton Bell, Esq. surgeon.

## *Medical Officers.*

Dr J. H. Davidson, Consulting Physician.

Sir George Ballingall, Consulting Surgeon.

Dr John Campbell, } Ordinary Medical Attendants.  
Dr James Simson, }

Robert Waugh, Esq. House Surgeon.



REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
EDINBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

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1. That this Charity shall be distinguished by the name of The Edinburgh Lock Hospital, and shall be open for the relief of patients labouring under Syphilitic Complaints.

2. That the Institution shall be under the direction of Fifteen Ordinary managers. Two of this number shall be Clergymen ; two from the Town Council of Edinburgh, and one from the Board of Police. Four of the Ordinary Managers shall go out annually, but may be re-elected.

3. A General Meeting of Contributors and Managers shall take place annually, upon the third Monday or Wednesday of January, to receive a report of the number of patients admitted to the Institution, and the state of the Funds, and to elect managers to conduct the ordinary business of the Institution.

4. The Managers shall meet once every three months to transact such business as may be necessary, but special meetings may be called at the request of the Medical Officers, or of three of the Managers.

5. The Medical Officers shall consist of one Consulting Physician, one Consulting Surgeon, and two Ordinary Medical Attendants, all of whom must be members of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons.

6. The appointment of Secretary, Treasurer, Medical Officers, and Matron (who must be a married woman or widow), shall be vested in the Managers.

7. The Ordinary Medical Officers of the Institution shall attend every day at half-past twelve o'clock.

8. A limited number of Pupils shall be admitted to the Hospital, but only at those hours when the Medical Officers are present.

9. The business of Secretary shall be to attend all the meetings of the Managers, to make out the Minutes, and take care of the papers of the Managers.

10. The business of the Treasurer shall be to take charge of the Funds and Accounts of the Institution, to receive Subscriptions, and make such payments as the Managers shall authorize. He shall, at each annual meeting of the Contributors, produce an abstract of the Funds and Debt of the Institution, and Vouchers for the payments of the preceding year.

11. No patient shall be admitted into the House gratuitously, without a certificate of poverty from a Minister, Elder, or Visiting Member of the Destitute Sick Society, &c. Others admitted shall pay 7s. per week. The Medical Officers shall be at liberty to take Out-patients.

12. The Institution shall be supported by Subscriptions, Donations, &c.

13. Those who have subscribed 5s. annually shall be eligible for Directors, and shall have votes for the same at the Annual Meeting.

14. The Managers shall have it in their power to make regulations that shall be in force till next Annual Meeting, when they shall be approved, altered, or discontinued, as the majority of the Contributors shall decide.



# FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### EDINBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

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THE attention of the Public has been frequently fixed, of late years, on such institutions as are designed to improve the religious and moral education of the poor, and which are thought calculated to prevent many sufferings which they frequently bring on themselves by folly, improvidence, or vice ; and many strong representations have been made, of the encouragement which is given to idleness and profligacy, by profuse or indiscriminate charity.

It is therefore necessary, when the Public are solicited in behalf of a charity, the first object of which is merely to relieve physical suffering and restore bodily health, and especially when the objects of this charity are in all cases sufferers by their own vices,—to show that the projectors of this Institution are aware of the objections which may be stated to it, and have looked forward to the moral influence which may be expected from it, as well as to the immediate relief of the sufferers.

It is in the first place certain, that, by the institution of a Lock Hospital in Edinburgh, much physical suffering may be relieved in those now afflicted, and prevented in others. It is ascertained, that the amount of diseases of the description which it is intended to relieve, has lately been much greater among the lower orders in Edinburgh than in other towns of the same population, and in consequence, complaints have been made of their prevalence among soldiers on this station. After the Managers of the Royal Infirmary thought it their duty to close the doors of that Institution to female patients of this description, the poor, when thus afflicted, had no resources but in the Dispensaries, and the Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick ; and the relief given by these institutions is very generally inadequate to the proper treatment of complaints which require above all things a certain period of rest and confinement. Many have been, in consequence, reduced to extreme want ; their diseases have become complicated with others ; and their health been irretrievably broken in early life. That a very great part of the misery thus produced may be effectually relieved, is as certain as that the same Providence, which has visited the sins of mankind with this scourge, has likewise provided means by which it may, in general, be effectually opposed.

Nor is it the physical sufferings only of the unfortunate objects of this charity which may in this manner be relieved. It is quite reasonable to expect, that the relief of those sufferings may be also effectual in preventing much additional moral depravity among them ; for



the natural effect of misery is to deaden all the moral feelings of our nature. It cannot be expected, that those who suffer the extremities of want will have any strong sense of moral delinquency, nor that those who are denied sympathy and assistance under sufferings will be susceptible of moral improvement. The relief of physical suffering will not indeed, of itself, effect moral reformation; but it may be confidently asserted, that it is an essential preliminary to all attempts towards that object.

An objection is, nevertheless, felt to this particular charity, which seems to be founded entirely on the circumstance, that the objects of it are in all instances suffering from the effects of their own sins. It seems to be apprehended, that, by relieving these sufferings, we may interfere with the designs of Providence for the punishment of sin, and prevent the fate of those sufferers from acting as an example and warning to others. This argument, if pushed to the length to which it legitimately leads, would induce us to leave all such sinners to the consequences of their own transgressions; and allow us to comfort ourselves with the reflection, that, if they perish, they are sacrificed to the good of the community.

But to this objection it is humbly conceived, that the following is a sufficient answer:—

1. If it proves any thing it proves too much. If we consider moral delinquency in the sufferers as sufficient to save us from the moral obligation of Charity, we shall find few charities to claim our support. When it is notorious that all our charitable institutions are peopled with the victims of imprudence and intemperance, of vice and folly, all suffering the punishment allotted by Providence for their faults, how can we be justified in denying charitable assistance to *one species of vice exclusively*, or how can any human judgment pronounce on that particular moral delinquency as being *necessarily, and in all cases*, greater than all others?

In exerting ourselves to fulfil the great moral obligation of charity, it is, indeed, always right to look to the *prevention* of moral evil; and those institutions which are designed to fulfil that end have undoubtedly a peculiar claim on our support. But we must look also at the actual condition of society, and the actual mixture of good and evil in all human characters; and do what we can to *relieve* those sufferings which we must expect in too many instances to be unable to *prevent*. It may be doubted whether there be any sins of so heinous a character, that the sufferings which they produce have no claim whatever on our sympathy or assistance; but if there be, they are not the sins of youth and poverty. In the words of a benevolent moral writer—"Those who have been bred in the lap of affluence, whom the winds of heaven have never visited too roughly, whose minds have been guarded from their earliest years, even with more care than their persons, are not competent to judge of the temptations, to which the youth of the lower ranks of society may be exposed."

2. Farther, when so much is said by some moralists, no doubt with

the best intentions, of the importance of examples of misery, in teaching prudence and morality, and of the encouragement to improvidence and profligacy which is given by indiscriminate charity, it may be asked whether those persons are really well acquainted with the characters and habits *of the poor* ; or have studied these on so large a scale as to be certain of the effects of the measures they recommend.

It may be stated, on the other hand, with confidence, that, below a certain level in society—among those of the poor whose subsistence is the most precarious, whose condition is the most degraded, but, at the same time, whose wants are the fewest—and who on all these accounts most demand the attention of such persons as would improve the condition of the lower orders—the example of suffering is of little or no efficacy, and the dread of death itself is little felt.

Whatever may be the case in the higher ranks of society, it is quite certain that in the lowest rank, the prospect, and the actual experience of misery, are not only no cure for improvidence, but are the surest cause of it ; for experience shows that *there are none so uniformly improvident and reckless of the future*, as those who, from their childhood upwards, see continually around them examples of utter and abject destitution, which prudence might have averted.

Those unfortunate persons who are generally called outcasts of society, and whose degradation is thought by some to be a benefit to the public at large, are not really cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the world. *They remain in society, but in its lowest rank, just where they are most dangerous*, and there, instead of being examples of moral discipline, they are in reality *germs of moral contagion*, which debase and brutalize all around them ; and with a view to the prevention, as well as the mitigation of evil, the fewer members of society that are reduced to this lowest pitch of degradation, and excluded from the benefits of charity, the better.

Many facts might be stated to prove, both the absolute inefficacy of examples of misery, to teach prudence or morality to the lowest of the people in great towns, and also the efficacy of well-directed charity, in sustaining or reviving such moral feelings, as may preserve even those who are stained with many vices, from falling into that lowest state of moral degradation, from which it is the interest of all ranks of society that as many as possible of the lowest should be rescued.

One of the most striking is a fact bearing directly on the present subject. In Paris, before the Revolution, the accommodation in the Hospital des Veneriens was so inadequate, both for males and females, that the unfortunate patients were often laid three and four in a bed, while three or four others lay on the floor beside them, waiting for their death or dismissal to occupy their places ; and others throughout the city were so anxious for admission, even for such relief as this, that places in the hospital were often bespoken many weeks before the applicants could be admitted. Any one who reads the description of this hospital at that time will see that in it, and in the candidates for admission to it, there was no deficiency of *examples* of every kind of misery, resulting from vicious indulgences.



But this state of things continued for many years without diminution of the vices in which it originated, and the number of abandoned females in Paris at that period was reckoned at not less than 40,000.

Since the restoration of order in France the very opposite system has been uniformly acted on, and the utmost pains taken to have all patients of this description early and comfortably lodged and carefully treated in hospitals; and those who contend for the efficacy of *example* in teaching morality to the poor, might suppose that this would give a great encouragement to vice, and increase the number of persons habitually devoted to it. But *the reverse is the fact*; for it is officially known, that, along with the gradual improvement of the physical comforts of these unfortunate females, there has been not only no increase, but a progressive diminution of their numbers, and that at present they do not amount to *one-eighth* of the number formerly stated.

Unless these and other similar facts have been greatly misapprehended, it is not merely from an impulse of moral feeling, nor even merely as a stretch of Christian charity, but as a measure of wisdom and policy, that provision for the relief of suffering, *wherever it is attended with destitution*, even although resulting from vice, may be confidently recommended; and therefore the provision in the Regulations of the institution, which requires a *certificate of destitution* (from some one who is fully qualified to ascertain the fact) of all who are to be admitted into the hospital, is judged to be a sufficient security against its operating injuriously as an encouragement to vice.

These observations apply to the relief given at the Lock Hospital, even to those (who must certainly be expected to be its most frequent inmates) in whom it is in vain to expect any permanent reformation; nor any farther moral effect than preventing that utter degradation of habits and feelings, which naturally results from extreme misery. But it will be seen by the Report of the Chaplain, that the Managers have made all the provision in their power for the more complete reformation of those who are admitted; and, particularly when they consider the youth and inexperience of many of the patients, they are willing to indulge the hope that in many individual cases, as in several that have already occurred, these endeavours may be successful.

In this hope the Managers are strongly supported by the zealous interest which the Scottish Ladies' Society have taken in this institution, which is now regularly visited, and assiduously watched over, by a committee of these benevolent ladies. They have indeed to express their thankfulness for a greater share of public favour, already bestowed on the institution, than they anticipated at so early a period of its progress, and have much pleasure in subjoining the reports of the medical attendants and of the Chaplain, as affording an earnest of the benefits which they trust that the city may derive from the institution of the Lock Hospital.

## REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE Medical Officers of the Edinburgh Lock Hospital beg to state to the Managers, that there have been admitted to the benefits of their Institution, between 14th May and 31st December, 120 patients; and of these there have been

Discharged, cured, . . . . .	94
Left the house without cure, . . . . .	4
Discharged at their own request, . . . . .	1
Discharged for not submitting to proper treatment, . . . . .	2
Sent to Royal Infirmary, with fever, . . . . .	1
* Made an out patient, . . . . .	1
† Died from Fever, . . . . .	1
Remain under treatment, . . . . .	16

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120

The Medical Officers do not consider it necessary to enter into details of the treatment of the cases; they beg, however, to observe that many of those admitted have been severe, and of long continuance, in several instances, accompanied with extreme poverty and wretchedness—a few aggravated by previous improper treatment. The medical officers cannot doubt, that when the institution becomes better known, and patients resort to it in an earlier period of their illness, their complaints will be treated with increased success. They may also add, that in not a few cases, the patients, upon being dismissed cured, have expressed their most grateful thanks for the benefits received in the Hospital; and that, upon almost every occasion, the conduct of the patients in the establishment has been exceedingly creditable to themselves. It is a remarkable fact, that, at present, the number of cases of venereal disease amongst the soldiers in the Castle and at Piershill barracks, is much less than it has been for many years past, a result which the staff surgeon is disposed to attribute in some degree to the establishment of the Lock Hospital.

J. H. DAVIDSON.  
GEO. BALLINGALL.  
JOHN CAMPBELL.  
JAMES SIMSON.

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\* The individual made an out patient was a married woman, infected by her husband, with a family; and after being in the hospital for some days, and being much better, she was anxious to go and take charge of her family, which was allowed, and she returned to the Hospital at the hour of visit till cured.

† This patient was seized with fever two days after she came into the Hospital, and passed so rapidly into a sinking state, that it was considered advisable not to attempt to remove her to the Infirmary.



## REPORT BY THE CHAPLAIN.

WITH regard to religious instruction, the Managers have endeavoured, as far as was possible, to redeem the pledge given by them in their first address to the public.

The inmates of the Hospital are assembled morning and evening for family worship; the chapters of the sacred volume read on these occasions are always explained, and the duties inculcated in them enforced in the most simple manner. Every Saturday evening the patients are catechised; and on Sabbath evening, after a short practical lecture, such as have committed to memory portions of the Scriptures repeat them. It may be interesting to add, that eight on an average have repeated every Sabbath evening. It is only proper to observe, that the patients conduct themselves in a most becoming manner when brought together to worship God, and listen, with every appearance of being deeply interested, to the instructions delivered to them.

Many have no doubt returned to their former evil practices; but, even in these cases, the religious instruction received in the Hospital, may perhaps at some future period—in the day of sickness, in the hour of destitution or of death, come to the remembrance, with a blessing from Heaven. At all events, whatever may be the result, it is gratifying to reflect, that every thing possible has been done to promote the spiritual as well as temporal interests of the unhappy wanderers from the path of life.

It is, however, with unfeigned pleasure, that the Chaplain states, that on several a happy change seems to have been wrought. These have acknowledged with tears their former sinfulness, and expressed the most earnest desire to return to a compassionate Redeemer. The following facts may be mentioned to prove that all has not been in vain.

One of the young women, while conversing with the Chaplain, remarked, “that the Hospital had indeed proved a blessing to her. In it she had received religious instruction, and in it she had been able to reflect upon her sinful condition, which, for the two preceding years, had been out of her power, as during that period she had been always, *to a certain extent, in a state of intoxication.*”

Another was observed weeping during the performance of family worship. Upon enquiry being made into the cause of her distress, it was found that a passage of Scripture (Ezekiel, xxxiii. and 11), which the girl’s mother, on her deathbed, had endeavoured to impress upon her mind, having been quoted by the Chaplain, had brought to the young woman’s remembrance her departed parent, and awakened her to a sense of the danger of her situation.

A third returned to the Hospital the day after she had been discharged, and declared, “that were she even to perish by hunger

she would not again act as she had formerly done ; that those who led such a life were despised both by God and man ; and that death, judgment, and eternity were never absent from her mind." These three were sent to the Magdalene Asylum, under the most encouraging circumstances.

Since the Hospital was opened, ten of the patients have been admitted into the Magdalene Asylum, of whose conduct there Mr Wilson, treasurer to that institution, writes in the following terms :

" I feel much pleasure in informing you, that she " (the superintendent of the asylum) " fully corroborates my statement, that their professions of penitence have proved in *every case* more sincere, as evinced by their conduct, which has been more becoming, than in the generality of such applicants as come fresh from their ordinary haunts of vice. The difference I attribute very much to the means used by you in the Lock to awaken them to a sense of their situation, accompanied by the divine blessing on the Word faithfully spoken to them in season."

To conclude this part of the Report,—one has returned to service, the friends of another have consented to receive her again under their protection, and several have gone into the House of Refuge.

LAUCHLAN MACLEAN.

Nov. 30, 1835.

# SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO LOCK HOSPITAL, 1835.

	Annual.	Donations.
Aikman, James, Esq., High Street,	0 10 6	
Aitchison, George, Esq.,	1 1 0	
Aitchisons, Messrs John, and Co.,		1 1 0
Alison, Dr,	1 1 0	
Anderson, D., Esq ,	1 1 0	
Anderson, Mr, 7, Carleton Street,		0 5 0
B. G.,		0 5 0
Bailey, William, Esq., Portobello,		0 10 0
Baird, Thomas, W., Esq.,	1 1 0	
Baird, V. C., Esq.,	0 5 0	
Ballingall, Sir George,	1 1 0	
Bancks, Charles, Esq., 2 subscriptions, 10s. 6d. and 10s.,	1 0 6	
Barron, J., Esq., W.S., Great King Street,		0 5 0
Baxter, John, Esq., South Bridge,	0 10 6	
Bell, Carlyle, Esq., W.S ,		0 10 6
Bell, George Hamilton, Esq.,		1 1 0
Bell, Robert, Esq.,	1 0 0	
Black, Thomas S., Esq.,		0 5 0
Blackwood, Messrs W., and Sons,	0 10 6	
Bonar, William, Esq., banker,	2 2 0	
Boyd, James, Esq., 12, Argyle Square,	0 10 6	
Brown, Robert, Esq.,		0 5 0
Brown, Samuel, Esq.,		0 10 0
Brown, William, Esq., 25, Dublin Street,	0 10 6	
Bruce, Rev. John, Laurieston,		0 5 0
Brydon, Messrs John, and Sons,		0 10 6
Buchan, Robert, Esq.,	1 1 0	
Burness, James, Esq., 17, Duke Street,	0 5 0	
C. A.,	0 10 6	
Cadell, Robert, Esq.,	1 1 0	
Campbell, Alexander, Esq.,	0 10 6	
Campbell, John Archibald, Esq.,		1 1 0
Campbell, Dr John,	1 1 0	
Carstairs, George, Esq., Leith,		1 0 0
Cathcart, James, Esq.,		0 10 0
Cay, Albert, Esq.,		0 10 6
Chambers, Robert, Esq.,		0 5 0
Christie, Robert, Esq.,	1 1 0	
Christie, Charles M., Esq , of Durie,		0 10 0
Christie, the late Mrs, senior, of Durie,	1 1 0	
Clapperton, Messrs. J., and Co.,	1 1 0	
Cleghorn, D., Esq.,	1 1 0	
Cockburn and Campbell, Esqrs., wine merchants,	0 10 6	
Coldstream, Robert, Esq., Leith,		0 5 0
Cormack, David, Esq , S.S.C.,		0 10 6
Corrie, Thomas, Esq.,	0 5 0	
Cowan, Messrs A., and Son, paper-makers,	2 0 0	
Cowan, Duncan, Esq., Carlton Place,	1 1 0	



	Annual.	Donations.
Cowan, Robert, Esq., W.S., . . . . .		0 5 0
Cowan, William, Esq., . . . . .		0 10 6
Cowper, Messrs Thomas, and Co., . . . . .		0 10 6
Craig, John C., Esq., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Craigie, Thomas, Esq., M.D., Leith, . . . . .		0 5 0
Crichton, W., Esq., 16, Dean Terrace, . . . . .		0 5 0
Crosbie, George, Esq., National Bank, . . . . .	0 10 0	
Cruickshanks, Alexander, Esq., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Cunningham, Alexander, Esq., . . . . .	0 10 0	
Cunninghame, David, Esq., Salisbury Cottage, . . . . .		0 10 0
D. C., . . . . .		0 5 0
Davidson, Dr J. H., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Davidson, Robert, Esq., 28, York Place, . . . . .	1 0 0	1 1 0
Dick, Peter, Esq., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Dickson, Messrs, and Co., Waterloo Place, . . . . .	0 10 6	
Dickson, David James, Esq., . . . . .		0 5 0
Douglas, Alexander, Esq., W.S., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Douglas, Christopher, Esq., W.S., . . . . .		0 5 0
Drummond, Rev. D. T. K., . . . . .	0 10 6	
Duff, Adam, Esq., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Duncan, Flockhart, and Co., Messrs, . . . . .	1 1 0	
Duncan, Messrs Thomas, and Co., . . . . .	0 5 0	
Dunlop, George, Esq., W.S., . . . . .		0 5 0
Dunlop, William, Esq., Leith, . . . . .		0 5 0
Edmonstone, Thomas, Esq., 24, George Square, . . . . .		0 10 6
Ellis, Daniel, Esq., 8, Inverleith Row, . . . . .		0 5 0
Falkner, James, Esq., Argyle Square, . . . . .		0 5 0
Farquharson, Lieut.-Colonel, . . . . .		0 5 0
Fenton, G., Esq., Newington Place, . . . . .		0 5 0
Ferguson, W., Esq., Bonnington, . . . . .		0 5 0
Ferrier, John, Esq., York Place, . . . . .	0 10 0	
Ferrier, John W., Esq., York Place, . . . . .	0 10 6	
Forbes, George, Esq., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Forbes, Sir John S., Bart., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Forbes, Peter, Esq., South Bridge, . . . . .	0 10 6	
Forman, Esq., W.S., Great King Street, . . . . .		1 0 0
Forrest, John R., Esq., . . . . .	0 10 6	
Friend, A, per A. Cowan, Esq., . . . . .	0 5 0	
Friend, A, to the Institution, per Sir George Ballingall, . . . . .		5 0 0
Gairdner, Dr, . . . . .	0 10 6	
Galloway, Alexander, Esq., 6, Salisbury Road, . . . . .		0 10 0
Gentleman, A, . . . . .		1 1 0
Gibson, Sir Alexander C. M., Baronet, . . . . .		1 0 0
Giffen, William, Esq., . . . . .		0 5 0
Gillespie, A., Esq., . . . . .		1 1 0
Glassford, James, Esq., 8, Ainslie Place, . . . . .		1 1 0
Goddard, W. M., Esq., Leith, . . . . .		0 5 0
Gordon Maxwell, Esq., Portobello, . . . . .	0 5 0	
Graham, J., Esq., 16, Ann Street, . . . . .		0 5 0
Graham, Robert, Esq., Leith, . . . . .		0 5 0
Grahame, Walter, Esq., Merchistoun Lodge, . . . . .		0 10 0
Gray, William, Esq., Leith, . . . . .		0 5 0
Greig, Andrew, Esq., Gayfield Square, . . . . .		0 5 0



	Annual.	Donations.
Grey, Rev. Henry, A.M., . . . . .		0 5 0
Grindlay, Thomas, Esq., Leith, . . . . .		0 5 0
H. W. . . . .		1 1 0
Haig, Messrs James and Son, two subscriptions, . . . . .	2 2 0	
Hamilton, John, Esq., 31, India Street, . . . . .		0 5 0
Hamilton, Mrs, 3, Northumberland Street, . . . . .	0 10 6	
Handyside, Robert, Esq., . . . . .		0 10 6
Hawley, R. M., Esq., M.D. . . . .	0 5 0	
Hay, Adam, Esq., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Hay, J., Esq., Leith, . . . . .		0 5 0
Hay, James, Esq., Leith, . . . . .	1 1 0	
Henderson, Alexander, Esq., . . . . .		0 10 6
Henderson, Eagle, Esq., . . . . .		1 1 0
Henderson, Messrs W. and Son, . . . . .		1 1 0
Hector, Alexander, Esq. 11, Danube Street, . . . . .		0 5 0
Home, J. H. Esq., Inverleith Row, . . . . .		0 5 0
Hume, Hon. Baron, . . . . .		1 1 0
Hume, William, Esq., West Register Street, . . . . .		1 1 0
Hill James, Esq., High Street, . . . . .		0 5 0
Heron, James, Esq., . . . . .	0 10 6	
Horne, Archibald, Esq., accountant, . . . . .		0 5 0
J. A., . . . . .		0 5 0
Inglis, Dr Archibald, 11, Albany Street, . . . . .	0 5 0	
Inglis, Henry, Esq., W.S., . . . . .	1 1 0	
Innes, William, Esq., . . . . .		0 5 0
Irving John, Esq. . . . .		0 10 0
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	Annual.	Donations.
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Robertson, The late Lord, . . . . .	1 1 0	
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S. R. . . . .		0 5 0
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S. W. . . . .		0 5 0
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Scott, W., Esq., W.S., . . . . .				0	5	0
Scott, William, M.D., Newington, . . . . .	0	5	0			
Scott, W. D., Esq., Middleby Street, . . . . .	0	5	0			
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Stuart, John, Esq., Baxter's Place, . . . . .				0	10	6
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Thomson, Robert, Esq., . . . . .	0	10	6			
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Tod, Hugh, Esq, W.S., . . . . .	0	10	6			
Thorburn, W., Esq., sen., Leith, . . . . .				1	0	0
Turnbull, George, Esq., 2 subscriptions, . . . . .	2	2	0			
Tullis, William, Esq., . . . . .	0	10	6			
W. E. . . . .	0	5	0	0	5	0
Walker, Captain, Portobello, . . . . .				0	5	0
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Welsh, D., Esq., . . . . .				0	5	0
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